

## FIRE STARTED BY MANILA MILITIAMEN

### Spread of the Flames Stopped With Difficulty.

### Insurgent Sharpshooters Harass the American Troops.

### A Number of Incendiaries Killed by General Otis' Men During the Conflagration.

Manila, Feb. 23, 11:25 a. m.—The fires which were started in the Santa Cruz, San Nicholas, and Tondol districts last night with the plain object of destroying and pillaging the city, were evidently the work of the native secret militia.

When the fires began insurgent, single calls with answering blasts were heard and signal rockets were seen to rise from the several points where the fires were started.

The burned districts comprise an area of about one square mile, the largest part of which is Tondo, a native settlement composed mostly of nipa huts. The wind was blowing briskly and the flames spread rapidly. The fire was practically powerless to subside the flames by the ordinary methods, so rapidly did the fire spread, and it was only by blowing up buildings in the path of the flames in the San Nicholas district that their further spread in the business sections of the city was prevented.

During the progress of the fire insurgent sharpshooters on the outskirts of Tondo continued to fire upon the Americans who were fighting the flames, from places of concealment.

Several natives were killed by our men and many others were undoubtedly burned to death, being pinned in by the cordons of American guards.

### MORE FIGHTING AT MANILA.

### Insurgents Scattered by General McArthur's Men.

Manila, Feb. 23.—4:30 p. m.—The remainder of the objectionable part of Tondo was burned by our troops today, thus destroying the habitation of the secret insurgents in the city, and several hundred prisoners were taken by our men.

A considerable body of insurgents from Malabon, crossing the city, and swamping on General McArthur's left, entered the city to the north of Tondo last night.

Companies of the Minnesota, Oregon, and Montana infantry regiments advanced from the city this morning and scattered them, killing many after hard fighting. There were a number of casualties on our side.

In the meantime the enemy's force outside the city opened fire on General McArthur's brigades with artillery and infantry, but they were soon silenced, the Monads and the Utah Artillery shelling them out.

Lieut. Eugene S. French, of the First Montana, and Private Fisher, of the First Dakota Infantry, were killed and two of the South Dakota men wounded.

Extra precautions have been taken to prevent the threatened burning of the Escorial, the principal business street of Manila.

General Otis issued an order today requiring the inhabitants to remain in their homes after 7 o'clock in the evening, stating that any active demonstrations will be made upon incendiaries or suspects.

Imported provisions will be admitted free of duty during the present scarcity here.

### CORNISH SAYS MOLINEUX LIED.

### Arraigns Him Severely on the Witness Stand.

New York, Feb. 23.—The coroner's inquest into the poisoning of Mrs. Adams was continued today. It was said this morning that the whole case hinged on the testimony of the handwriting experts. When they will testify is not known, but it is probable that Molineux will be called until the last days of the inquest.

Harry Cornish was recalled to the stand today and was questioned by Mr. Osborne. "Can you suggest any motive that would make any human being send that poison to you?"

"I can," answered Cornish, who went on to a rambling story. "I think Molineux sent me that poison. He lied deliberately on the stand."

Cornish said that on January 1, there were fifty men in the St. Nicholas Club, who declared openly that Molineux had sent the poison.

"I think that Molineux was always shown enough to make him do as I told him," continued Cornish. "He has lied about me. I have heard all sorts of stories about him. I heard that he had a certain kind of library and a great many remarkable pictures of which he was very proud. I heard from many men in the club that this Cheselbrough was intimate with Barnett. I heard that he was a man of degeneracy through Malcolm Ford about men in the club. All of these things worked on my mind, and made me think that this man had sent me the poison and had also sent the stuff to Barnett."

### CAST-IRON PIPE COMBINE.

### Manufacturers to Organize With a Capital of \$30,000,000.

New York, Feb. 23.—The United States Cast-Iron Pipe and Foundry Company will file papers of incorporation with the Secretary of State of New Jersey today. The object is to control pipe production and the sale of castings and fittings.

The incorporators of the trust are Andrew H. Larkin and Francis L. Patton, both of No. 242 Washington Street, Jersey City, and another whose name was not made known yesterday. The capital of the trust is to be \$30,000,000, divided into 300,000 shares. From June 1 the preferred stock will pay 7 per cent.

The headquarters of the combination will be in Burlington, N. J. By the terms of incorporation all concerns in the same line of business can be absorbed.

### The Detroit Sails for Nicaragua.

New Orleans, Feb. 23.—The cruiser Detroit left New Orleans at 6 o'clock last evening, bound for the Mosquito coast of Nicaragua, where she will look after American interests during the continuance of the revolution.

### Suit for an Accounting.

Edward S. Wescott and Walter R. Wilcox, trading as Wescott & Wilcox, today filed suit against John B. Hyman and others for accounting and discovery, and to restrain the defendant named from disposing of certain real estate.

### AN INDEX OF PATENTEES.

### Proposed Amendment to the Sundry Civil Bill.

In an amendment proposed in the Senate by Mr. Platt of Connecticut to the Sundry Civil bill the Commissioner of Patents is authorized to print an index of patentees from 1790 to 1873, inclusive, at a cost of not exceeding \$1,600. He is also authorized to dispose of any publications in the Scientific Library not required for the use of the Postoffice, also models of expired patents.

### DISTRICT BILLS POSTPONED.

### Mr. McMillan Has Numerous Measures Pending in the Senate.

The following District bills were indefinitely postponed in the Senate today, at the instance of Mr. McMillan, from the Committee on the District of Columbia: Senate bill 4833—Relating to electric lighting. Senate bill 4784—To extend Sixteenth Street.

Senate bill 2448—For relief of the Old Dominion Granite Company.

Senate bill 1743—For the prevention of bastardy in the District of Columbia, and for other purposes.

Senate bill 1684—To further regulate the sale of liquor in the District of Columbia.

Senate bill 1685—For the prevention of smoke in the District of Columbia.

Senate bill 1657—To authorize and require the extension of the lines of the

## HOUSE PASSES MANY DISTRICT MEASURES

### One Hour Granted to Mr. Babcock's Committee.

### No Objection Made to Any of the Measures.

### The Extension of Several Street Railroads Authorized in Bills Acted Upon.

The District of Columbia had one hour today for the consideration of bills reported from the House Committee on the District. It was granted by unanimous consent on request of Mr. Babcock, who has repeatedly been shut out of the regular days of late by appropriation bills.

Mr. Babcock called up H. R. 11723, to prevent the sale of intoxicating liquors in the District. The bill provided that it shall be unlawful for any maker, brewer, or distiller of beer or other intoxicating liquors in the District of Columbia, or the

intersection of North Carolina Avenue and Eleventh Street southeast, south along said Eleventh Street southeast to E Street southeast; thence, by single track, along said Eleventh Street southeast to a point five feet north of the tracks of the Anacostia and Potomac River Railroad Company; thence east along G Street southeast to Eleventh Street southeast; thence north on said Twelfth Street southeast to E Street southeast; thence west on said E Street to said Eleventh Street southeast, and thence south on said Eleventh Street southeast to the intersection of said G and Eleventh Streets southeast, free reciprocal transfers.

The bill was passed. Mr. Babcock then called up Senate joint resolution 231, authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to distribute copies of the Compiled Statutes of the District of Columbia now in his charge to each Senator, Representative, and Delegate in the Fifty-fifth and Fifty-sixth Congresses, not already supplied; to each of three public libraries in the District of Columbia; to the offices of public documents, to be named by each Senator of each State, the Representative of each Congressional District, and the Delegate of each Territory in the Fifty-fifth or Fifty-sixth Congresses, and to such executive and judicial officers of the Government not already supplied as may require this work in the discharge of their duties.

The hour having expired, the Naval Appropriation bill was taken up.

### MR. SWANSON WINS.

### Retains His Seat by a Vote of 132 to 99.

Consideration of the Swanson-Brown contested election case was denied in the House this morning by a vote of 132 to 99. This concludes the case. Immediately after the reading of the Journal in the House, Mr. Crumpacker of Indiana moved to take up the case. Mr. Myers of Indiana, raised the question of consideration, at the same time claiming that the majority of the election committee had not directed Mr. Crumpacker to take this action. On the question of consideration Mr. Crumpacker demanded the yeas and nays, which were taken.

This is the second attempt to take up the case. Mr. Crumpacker tried to call it up a month ago, but the House defeated him by a majority of 132 to 99. This was secured, not by the presence of the majority, but by the absence of many Republicans, and was credited altogether to the popularity of Mr. Swanson in Congressional circles.

The yeas and nays were taken. Some members complained that the native fresh beef was making them sick. Some complained against soft bread and wanted it hard. Everything was complained against except beans and rice.

The native beef, which the blind-quarters being often as light as seventy-five pounds. A great many captains did not want this beef. Many thought it was too fresh, as it was killed at night and is too fresh to be used in the morning.

He never had any complaints against this meat except on one occasion, when the ice chest was broken open and the meat was too long exposed.

Selecting Native Beef. In telling of the issue of native fresh beef, Captain Piper said that he would go to the corral in the evening and select such cattle as he thought good. It would then be driven to a slaughtering pen, roped up by the horns, and the throats cut. It was then taken to the men and eaten by them at about 10 o'clock. The meat was not good. The mercury during the day was about 85 degrees and at night about 80. The meat was not good. It was always flabby.

It was never in such a condition that he cared to eat it. When the refrigerated beef was issued it drove out the fresh beef. The troops preferred the northern cold-storage meat.

Refrigerated beef tended to displace the native beef. As soon as the refrigerated beef was put out the native beef was not used. The native beef was not used. The native beef was not used.

There were many theories as to cause of the sickness. One theory was that the sickness was due to native fresh meat, another that native fresh meat was responsible. The most popular opinion was that the sickness was due to native fresh meat.

The witness said that the native beef was not used. He had never heard that the native beef was used. He had never heard that the native beef was used.

There was a better grade of beef than had been served to troops in this country. The witness said that the native beef was not used. He had never heard that the native beef was used.

There is every reason to believe that the native beef was not used. The witness said that the native beef was not used. He had never heard that the native beef was used.

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## PROGRESS OF THE ARMY BEEF ENQUIRY

### Subsistence Officers Testify Before the Court.

### Captain Piper Tells of Rations in Porto Rico.

### Acting Commissary General Weston Closely Questioned by Recorder Davis Concerning Supplies.

Charles Patrick Egan, under suspension from the army for conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman and conduct prejudicial to the good of the service, was today the first witness before the Court of Enquiry, which is investigating General Miles' charges against beef.

Colonel Davis, Recorder of the Court, announced that Egan was not present because he had missed his train last night.

The first witness to appear was Captain Alexander R. Piper, of the Subsistence Department, now on duty at Porto Rico. At the outbreak of the war he was stationed at Fort Apache, Arizona. He was made a captain of subsistence on May 12, and was assigned to duty at Chickamauga. Thence he went to Newport News, and from that point to Porto Rico, with General Miles. He landed at Arroyo from the transport St. Paul, and was brigade commissary of the Second Brigade, and depot commissary, Guayama.

When he arrived at his post he began the issue of native beef in connection with the issue of canned corned beef. The first refrigerated beef he issued was from the Massachusetts.

He did this under the orders of Colonel Sharpe, corps commissary. He testified that some of the men complained that they were tired of canned corned beef. In his opinion, the men were in a temper to complain of anything. He thought that many of the men wanted to go home and used the meat in writing letters to their families. He was made in writing letters to their families. He was made in writing letters to their families.

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## THE FUNERAL OF PRESIDENT FAURE

### Paris Dumb With Reverence as the Cortege Passes.

### Mountains of Floral Tributes Signifying Widespread Sorrow.

### M. Loubet and the Cabinet Ministers Follow the Funeral Car to the Pere La Chaise Cemetery.

Paris, Feb. 23.—Amid the solemn splendor with which France knows so well how to honor her dead, the obsequies of President Faure have proceeded without a single unseemly interruption.

There was no concealing the anxiety of the government to avoid in sudden fear of a coup d'etat last night summoned several additional regiments to Paris. Whatever may happen later in the day, Paris thus far has been spared the disgrace of any incident which might mar the magnificent tribute to France's late ruler.

Brilliant sunshine and a temperature not too cold supplied perfect conditions for one of the most impressive spectacles that ever Paris has presented. The cortege of people along the route from the Elysee to the Cathedral of Notre Dame, and from the Cathedral to the Cemetery of Pere La Chaise, was immense, and for four long hours, obeying literally the arbitrary orders of the public authorities, Paris was mute.

Once only did your reporters along the route hear a voice raised, and that was before the procession started, when a few cries of "Vive Faure!" greeted the cortege. All of the anti-Dreyfus journals this morning had suggested this greeting to the army, despite the government's orders, so as to test the question whether the police would dare to arrest the offenders. In the case mentioned nothing was done.

President Loubet arrived at the Elysee at 8:50 a. m. He was greeted along the street by a silent throng of Parisians. The line moved promptly toward the Notre Dame Cathedral. It was an imposing cavalcade, similar in all respects to that which marched over the same route upon the occasion of President Carnot's funeral five years ago. The chief features were a large battalion of the Republican Guards and troops representing the various services.

There were eleven great funeral vans, bearing such a display of floral tributes as the world has rarely seen, and following them came one of the finest military bands in Europe, that of the Republican Guard, playing a funeral march. Then came the death chariot, bearing the body, a great equipage in black and silver drawn by six heavily-draped horses.

Almost immediately behind the funeral car walked President Loubet, flanked on either side by Premier Dupuy, M. Loubet, and the other ministers.

The line moved on foot the personal representatives of the European sovereigns. The Ambassadors, the Diplomats, Corps, and members of the Senate and Chamber of Deputies came next, and then the members of the Court of Cassation.

M. Faure's town, Havre, was next represented, followed by a long line of public societies and other organizations. The line was so long that the head reached the Pere La Chaise Cemetery after the funeral service. The end had left the Elysee. The Cathedral was reached at 11 o'clock.

President Loubet was received at the Cathedral by Cardinal Richard, Archbishop of Paris.

The decoration of the Cathedral was elaborate within, daylight being almost shut out by the black hangings and myriads of candles illuminating the church.

The requiem mass was conducted by Cardinal Richard.

The ceremony was finished in an hour and the route taken up by the Pere La Chaise, which was reached at 2 p. m. A civil ceremony, including funeral orations, preceded the burial.

Paris was somewhat startled by the sound of cannon just after noon. It had not been announced that a salute would be fired in honor of the dead President, and the report became current throughout Paris that the Duke of Orleans had arrived in the city.

There is no confirmation of this report and it is probably false.

There were a few insulting cries directed at President Loubet in the Place de la Republique, after the funeral, but they were quickly suppressed.

The arrangements to keep a free passage for the funeral cortege was most complete. Half of the Place de la Concorde was shut off and the Seine embankment entirely closed. The Fort de la Concorde was blocked by a strong force of police in pursuance of the drastic order of M. Dupuy, looking to the prevention of disorder.

The prefect of the Seine was extremely active, severely repressing any attempt to break the line of march.

One hundred thousand troops were under arms in the city.

SERVICES IN THIS CITY.

A Distinguished Assemblage Present at St. Matthew's Church.

Sadness and solemn splendor reigned at St. Matthew's Church, on Rhode Island Avenue, this morning, when at 11 o'clock requiem mass was celebrated in memory of the late President Faure of France.

The President of the United States, his Cabinet, Judges of the Supreme Court, high officials, officers of the army and navy, the diplomatic corps, members of the House and Senate and others of national and international renown attended.

President McKinley took Secretary Hay and General Corbin, the latter in full uniform, to represent the War Department, with him in his carriage. General Miles and staff, in full uniform, represented the army. Papal Delegate Martinielli was also present.

Mass was sung by Dr. Magnien, Superior of the St. Mary's Seminary, and Cardinal Gibbons pronounced the absolution and delivered a short address of eulogium.

The ushers at the church were Major Heiland, of the army; Lieutenant Foundation, of the navy; Robert Chilton and John M. Biddle, of the State Department, and members of the Diplomatic Corps. The French Embassy occupied positions of honor.

Flynn's Business College, 8th and H. Business, shorthand, typewriting, \$25 a year.

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